

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866.

Announcements for this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
This evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LITTLE BARBET.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Hester and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ALL HOLLOW EVE, OR, SNAKE-AND-NIGHT, YANKEE COUNTRY, AND THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, INGO-MAR, THE BARBARIAN. Characters by J. C. Cooper, George Hicks, J. Harrell, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Hall, J. W. Russell, Danvers, Barry, Miss Salomon, and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARY OR NOT TO MARRY, AND THE EATON BOY. Characters by the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FORTY THIEVES, OR, YOG ROBBERS ON BASKET HORSES, EDUCATED DOGS AND MONKEYS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SNAKE, THE FOUR LOVERS AND THE GOLDEN FARMER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Trinitie sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GLAUCUS MARCHEL, THE EIGHTH, THE HUNCHBACK, THE DRUMMER, DAWES, GLAUCUS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Hester and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PHOENIX, THE ALBANY, THE HUNCHBACK, THE DRUMMER, DAWES, GLAUCUS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME.
Broadway, between Hester and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION, THE HUNCHBACK, THE DRUMMER, DAWES, GLAUCUS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Hester and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PHOENIX, THE ALBANY, THE HUNCHBACK, THE DRUMMER, DAWES, GLAUCUS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

S. P. AYER'S ROOMS.
Broadway, between Hester and Amity sts.
THIS DAY, PAINTING, VIEWS OF THE BLOODY HAND.

DOVER'S HALL.
Broadway, between Hester and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT OF MISS MARY MCELLEEN.

COPPER INSTITUTE.
Broadway, between Hester and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CHAMPION, THE HUNCHBACK, THE DRUMMER, DAWES, GLAUCUS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

GO. CHRISTIAN'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Hester and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PHOENIX, THE ALBANY, THE HUNCHBACK, THE DRUMMER, DAWES, GLAUCUS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.
The Times the Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising upon which taxes were paid to the Revenue Department for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, by THE TIMES and the Herald respectively. The statement is based on the aggregate amount of taxes paid to the advertisement of the two papers respectively, as published daily in the columns of THE HERALD.

Paper.	No. of days.	No. of lines.	Total.
THE TIMES	1,435,413	1,866,050	3,301,463
THE HERALD	1,413,837	1,655,480	3,069,317

These figures show that THE TIMES has 275,613 lines more than THE HERALD, and 240,000 lines more than THE HERALD.

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from port to port. The opening of navigation is a week later than last year, the steamer Europa having arrived at Quebec on her first trip at 4 P. M. on Friday, April 21.

In accordance with the will of the late SRTAVOS PACKARD, Tufts College, Massachusetts, is about to receive the amount of the bequest, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rev. O. H. DUTTON, of Trinity Church, preached in St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth-street, in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Church, on Third-avenue, near Seventy-seventh-street, last evening.

LOCAL NEWS.
In the Police Court on Saturday the following commitments were made: JOHN MEYER, on a charge of having stolen \$1,082 from EDWIN HANFORD; JOHN SHAW and JOHN C. ALLEN, on a charge of checking pockets; JOHN DUFFY, on a charge of having stolen a horse and saddle from his employer; JOSEPH LEVY, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences; DANIEL B. OWEN, on a charge of stealing a pocket-book from the ticket agent of the Harlem Railroad Company; JAS. W. McDONNELL, on a charge of burglary; Wm. PATTERSON, GEO. KEYS, and GEO. ROMERO were committed for examination on a charge of having stolen a steam engine from John Ross in Hoboken, the machine having been found in their possession. Yesterday morning DITZEL HANSEN was committed for trial on a charge of stabbing a woman of abandoned character; LUKE LAHEY, on a charge of having brutally beaten IVON HANSEN, and afterward robbing him of \$276; DANIEL J. HOGAN, on a charge of having stolen a gold chain from Thos. TWIN'S Sons; JAMES LORTON, on a charge of having stabbed DEXTER E. MCGOWAN during a quarrel; JAS. KELLY, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from HENRY MCGOWAN, the timepiece being found in his possession.

The latest intelligence from the hospital ship at the lower quarantine anchorage is to Saturday evening. On Friday there were five deaths, thirteen new cases of cholera, and ninety-six patients on board the Falcon. On Saturday there was neither death nor a new case of cholera. Dr. SWINBURNE says that the disease, as at present existing on the cholera ship, is very mild, but that the children who are sick must die. He thinks that the severity of the disease is evidently lessening. Dr. DISSEL, has entirely recovered. The sick are abundantly supplied with proper nourishment, medical attendance, nurses and spiritual advisers. There is no cholera on either the Virginia or the England.

JAMES DENNETT, of No. 81 Ludlow-street, attempted suicide on Saturday evening by swallowing kerosene. Medical aid was called in, and the usual antidotes successfully administered. No reason was given for the attempt.

ANNA ELIZABETH CONGO, aged 7 years, was run over on Saturday evening in Thompson-street by a Broadway car, having one of her legs broken. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the car-driver was held to await the result of the injuries.

Officer Ross, of the Second Precinct, while exploring premises No. 26 Spruce-street, yesterday morning, fell through a hatchway which had been carelessly left open, sustaining severe injuries. He was properly cared for at the Station-house.

In the case of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, Justice MILLER, of Albany, has appointed Mr. CYRUS CURTIS, of this City, Receiver, and has entered an order vacating all interfering orders.

A colored woman named SARAH ESTERSON struck JAMES H. SANDERS, also colored, across the face with an ax, yesterday, inflicting a terrible wound. She was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, and the wounded man removed to the New-York Hospital.

LEWIS GANNEY, a member of the Metropolitan Police, was run over by a Third-avenue car, yesterday afternoon, and was so severely injured that his leg had to be amputated at the New-York Hospital.

EMIL WILLING, grocer, at No. 304 West Twenty-first-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson, his premises having been discovered on fire in two places.

It was announced from the Treasury on Saturday evening, that no further deposits on interest will be received from the public. Gold Deposits, free of interest, will continue, as heretofore, to be received. The money market is continued in its ease by this announcement, and there was a steady tone to the Stock Exchange at the close on Saturday, after a partial reaction in Government Stocks from the buoyancy of Thursday and Friday.

The demand for Produce and Merchandise was moderate on Saturday. Prices were unsettled. The freight market was quiet, with 622 vessels of all classes in port.

The Progress of Reconstruction—What the "Secret Directory" Proposes.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, so called, has finally ventured to promulgate a plan for the settlement of sectional difficulties and the restoration of harmony to the Union. It is in the shape of a constitutional amendment, with a couple of bills which Congress is to be asked to enact; and in another column we republish the whole from our issue of yesterday.

The scheme would seem sweeping enough to satisfy the most exacting Radical. It could hardly be much more sweeping, indeed, unless it provided for wholesale confiscation and the extermination or banishment of the Southern people. It requires the States to affirm the equality of whites and blacks in the eye of the law, in all that pertains to life, liberty, and property. It apportions representatives on the basis of the electoral population; including, however, those who may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion. It disfranchises, until 1870, all who "voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection," so far as voting for members of Congress and for the Federal President and Vice-President is concerned. It forbids the payment of the rebel debt, or of compensation on account of emancipated slaves. The supplementary bills are of the same character. One is intended to enact that the States lately in rebellion shall, after ratifying this amendment, be restored to what the Committee call "their full political rights," subject, however, to the taking of "the required oaths of office" by Senators and Representatives, including, we suppose, "the test oath, unadulterated and unqualified."

The other affirms the perpetual ineligibility to office under the Federal Government of all who were prominently connected with the rebellion in any of some half-dozen enumerated ways.

As a plan of pacification and reconstruction, the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress, by imposing conditions to which the Southern people never will submit." This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction, now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forever impossible.

There is an anomalous feature in the affair as it stands which of itself reveals the monstrous nature of the pretensions set up by the Committee. All the provisions of the proposed amendment imply the adoption of the extreme view in regard to the relation of the South to the Union. We must begin by assuming that what were States before the war are now Territories; or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undignified impertinence. We must

assume, in fact, that the South is at this mo-

ment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as States, and from whose people Congress may therefore require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its face, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion, and presupposes the exercise by their several Legislatures of the highest constitutional attribute of State sovereignty. They have no right to representation in Congress, forthwith. They may not say yes or no on the most trivial questions that come before Congress. They are not permitted to enjoy a particle of influence in matters affecting the finance, the trade, the industry, the foreign relations of the country, or any of its concerns, great or small. These privileges they are denied on the pretence that they are not within the Union, and therefore have no right to recognition as parts of the Union. Nevertheless, under the contemplated amendment, they are treated as sovereign States, whose ratification of the amendment is essential to its constitutional validity. They are to vote for or against a change in the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the Radical hypothesis, they are not at present members! Could absurdity go further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be made more manifest?

From the dilemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a condition by their Legislatures to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment, they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent. A State which may assist in the sovereign task of moulding the Constitution under which Congress acts, may surely demand a voice in what the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States are not entitled to admission to Congress—if the point be established, as the Radical doctors say it is, that these are States no longer, but Territories only, subject to the will of the conqueror—then it follows that they are not entitled to any lot or part in the business of amending the Constitution. Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory" be impaled? Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment—this mighty measure brought forth by a mountain after five months' perambulation—does not mean what it says when it speaks of the States lately in rebellion as States still, with their sovereign functions unimpaired though for the time interrupted? Or shall we conclude that the doctrine of State suicide is abandoned, the doctrine of subjugation given up, and the criminal blunder of which the Radicals have been guilty in excluding the South from Congress, at length confessed? Let there be explicit answers upon these heads of the subject. As it at present appears, the position of the Committee is utterly untenable.

Aside from these points, the worthlessness of the Committee's proposition is obvious. It cannot by any possibility effect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any circumstances, acquiesce in their own disfranchisement, for four years, in reference to all that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem; on this point there can be none. The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of four years' servitude, or inferiority, as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Punish the rebel leaders, if necessary, by banishment or otherwise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convenience of those who dictate the penalty, is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and faults, the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. They will not budge their nature by writing themselves down slaves, at the bidding of a Committee appointed to consider the question of reconstruction.

If we would do ought to hasten the result which all moderate men admit to be exceedingly desirable, it is necessary without more ado to discard the idea of constitutional changes as the condition-precursor of the readmission of the South to Congress. That is the primary step toward reconstruction, practically considered, and we should be prepared to take it on the ground of existing rights, subject only to the lawful test of individual fitness. To talk of wholesale and almost indiscriminate punishment as a preliminary measure—to call for concessions implying the relation of supplicants petitioning for favors, instead of citizens insisting upon their rights—to demand a confession of inferiority with one breath, while with another admitting the existence of constitutional equality—is to aggravate feelings already much too bitter, and to multiply difficulties which the Joint Committee have thus far vainly endeavored to overcome.

THE HEAD CENTRE IN THE WAR-PATH.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives what purports to be a conversation with the Fenian Head Centre STEPHENS. "I am going to America," (Mr. STEPHENS is reported to have said,) "for an army of 200,000 men, who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country, from the British yoke." This idea is certainly very much grander than the infelicitous ridiculous proceedings that have been carried on in the name of STEPHENS up on the coast of Maine. And to begin with, we may say there is no doubt of one fact, and that is, that there are full two hundred thousand belligerent Irishmen in the United States at this time who would be in more than willing to go to Ireland to fight for her independence. So far, Mr. STEPHENS has plain sailing. The first question would be how to get such a formidable force armed and equipped and drilled for such a service, without an infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, and without coming in collision with our own authorities. All this, however, being accomplished, the next question will be to get them across the Atlantic Ocean to Ireland. Were all our ocean-going mercantile steam-marine engaged in the task from now till the dog-days, it would be found altogether inadequate for the work, and were all the sailing ships that could be obtained chartered in addition, they would be less than half sufficient; for the South to the Union. We must begin by assuming that what were States before the war are now Territories; or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undignified impertinence. We must

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From the dilemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a condition by their Legislatures to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment, they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent. A State which may assist in the sovereign task of moulding the Constitution under which Congress acts, may surely demand a voice in what the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States are not entitled to admission to Congress—if the point be established, as the Radical doctors say it is, that these are States no longer, but Territories only, subject to the will of the conqueror—then it follows that they are not entitled to any lot or part in the business of amending the Constitution. Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory" be impaled? Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment—this mighty measure brought forth by a mountain after five months' perambulation—does not mean what it says when it speaks of the States lately in rebellion as States still, with their sovereign functions unimpaired though for the time interrupted? Or shall we conclude that the doctrine of State suicide is abandoned, the doctrine of subjugation given up, and the criminal blunder of which the Radicals have been guilty in excluding the South from Congress, at length confessed? Let there be explicit answers upon these heads of the subject. As it at present appears, the position of the Committee is utterly untenable.

Aside from these points, the worthlessness of the Committee's proposition is obvious. It cannot by any possibility effect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any circumstances, acquiesce in their own disfranchisement, for four years, in reference to all that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem; on this point there can be none. The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of four years' servitude, or inferiority, as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Punish the rebel leaders, if necessary, by banishment or otherwise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convenience of those who dictate the penalty, is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and faults, the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. They will not budge their nature by writing themselves down slaves, at the bidding of a Committee appointed to consider the question of reconstruction.

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THE HEAD CENTRE IN THE WAR-PATH.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives what purports to be a conversation with the Fenian Head Centre STEPHENS. "I am going to America," (Mr. STEPHENS is reported to have said,) "for an army of 200,000 men, who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country, from the British yoke." This idea is certainly very much grander than the infelicitous ridiculous proceedings that have been carried on in the name of STEPHENS up on the coast of Maine. And to begin with, we may say there is no doubt of one fact, and that is, that there are full two hundred thousand belligerent Irishmen in the United States at this time who would be in more than willing to go to Ireland to fight for her independence. So far, Mr. STEPHENS has plain sailing. The first question would be how to get such a formidable force armed and equipped and drilled for such a service, without an infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, and without coming in collision with our own authorities. All this, however, being accomplished, the next question will be to get them across the Atlantic Ocean to Ireland. Were all our ocean-going mercantile steam-marine engaged in the task from now till the dog-days, it would be found altogether inadequate for the work, and were all the sailing ships that could be obtained chartered in addition, they would be less than half sufficient; for the South to the Union. We must begin by assuming that what were States before the war are now Territories; or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undignified impertinence. We must

assume, in fact, that the South is at this mo-

ment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as States, and from whose people Congress may therefore require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its face, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion, and presupposes the exercise by their several Legislatures of the highest constitutional attribute of State sovereignty. They have no right to representation in Congress, forthwith. They may not say yes or no on the most trivial questions that come before Congress. They are not permitted to enjoy a particle of influence in matters affecting the finance, the trade, the industry, the foreign relations of the country, or any of its concerns, great or small. These privileges they are denied on the pretence that they are not within the Union, and therefore have no right to recognition as parts of the Union. Nevertheless, under the contemplated amendment, they are treated as sovereign States, whose ratification of the amendment is essential to its constitutional validity. They are to vote for or against a change in the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the Radical hypothesis, they are not at present members! Could absurdity go further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be made more manifest?

From the dilemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a condition by their Legislatures to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment, they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent. A State which may assist in the sovereign task of moulding the Constitution under which Congress acts, may surely demand a voice in what the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States are not entitled to admission to Congress—if the point be established, as the Radical doctors say it is, that these are States no longer, but Territories only, subject to the will of the conqueror—then it follows that they are not entitled to any lot or part in the business of amending the Constitution. Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory" be impaled? Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment—this mighty measure brought forth by a mountain after five months' perambulation—does not mean what it says when it speaks of the States lately in rebellion as States still, with their sovereign functions unimpaired though for the time interrupted? Or shall we conclude that the doctrine of State suicide is abandoned, the doctrine of subjugation given up, and the criminal blunder of which the Radicals have been guilty in excluding the South from Congress, at length confessed? Let there be explicit answers upon these heads of the subject. As it at present appears, the position of the Committee is utterly untenable.

Aside from these points, the worthlessness of the Committee's proposition is obvious. It cannot by any possibility effect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any circumstances, acquiesce in their own disfranchisement, for four years, in reference to all that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem; on this point there can be none. The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of four years' servitude, or inferiority, as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Punish the rebel leaders, if necessary, by banishment or otherwise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convenience of those who dictate the penalty, is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and faults, the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. They will not budge their nature by writing themselves down slaves, at the bidding of a Committee appointed to consider the question of reconstruction.